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Commission is building. There is almost nothing of the economic or commercial aspects of the Canal.

Considerable space is given to description of the people, country, and climate of the little republic, and an appendix of forty-nine pages contains the text of treaties, proclamations, bills, etc. The book shows its newspaper origin by such glaring inaccuracies as those referred to above, by the fact that it comes quite down to the date of publication, by its newspaper English, and by its readability. It is interesting reading, and we need for easy consultation such an account of the origin and progress of the Panama Republic and its relations with the United States.

J. RUSSELL SMITH.

#### MINOR NOTICES

*Transactions of the Royal Historical Society*, new series, volume XX. (London, Office of the Society, 7 South Square, Gray's Inn, W. C.). The presidential address by the Rev. Dr. William Hunt treats of the nature and claims of the study of history. In a valuable paper entitled "A Chapter in Roman Frontier History", Professor H. F. Pelham presents some of the results of the labors of the German Imperial Frontier Commission (Reichslimes-Kommission) revealing the successive stages in the extension of Roman control over the territory east of the Rhine; and the various measures employed for the defense of this territory. Sir Harry Poland gives the correct text (hitherto unpublished) of Mr. Canning's "Rhyming Despatch" to Sir Charles Bagot, and defends Canning against the charge of ill-timed frivolity. Dr. J. Holland Rose shows that the secret intelligence received by Canning from Tilsit and elsewhere from July 16 to 23, 1807, although not logically complete, had a cumulative force which will make us hesitate to censure Canning for basing thereon his policy of coercing Denmark. "The Northern Policy of George I. to 1718" is discussed by Mr. J. F. Chance, who has contributed several articles on various phases of this subject to the *English Historical Review*. Miss Violet Shillington traces "The Beginnings of the Anglo-Portuguese Alliance" from the twelfth to the end of the fifteenth century. In his paper on "The Study of Nineteenth Century History" Mr. Percy Ashley laments the neglect by English students and investigators of the recent history of European states, especially those of the continent. He urges the importance of the study and tries to show that neither the nature of the material nor the difficulty of "detachment" presents insuperable obstacles to its scientific investigation. The Rev. John Willcock's account of "Sharp and the Restoration Policy in Scotland" reaches conclusions very unfavorable to both objects of his inquiry. The Alexander Prize Essay, by Miss R. R. Reid, is an interesting study of the local causes and aspects of "The Rebellion of the Earls, 1569."

F. G. D.

*Books, Culture and Character*, by J. N. Larned (Boston and New York, Houghton, Mifflin, and Company, 1906, pp. 187), is a compilation of public addresses delivered by the author. The work, being of a general nature, does not lend itself to exact analysis. Its purpose is to assist in the choice and use of books. Of its contents, the last chapter, and in all more than a fourth of the volume, are devoted to history, which is rated by Mr. Larned as the highest branch of the literature of knowledge, as distinguished from the literature of wisdom. Of historical works Mr. Larned discusses a list suitable for the general reader. In his concluding chapter he deprecates the present school-teaching of history with its formal questioning and periodical examinations. In place of this system he advocates a course of school-reading, judiciously selected from readable text-books and standard histories, along with a minimum of comment by the directing teacher.

On behalf of the American Library Association the Library of Congress has issued a *Portrait Index* (Washington, Government Printing Office, 1906, pp. lxxv, 1601), edited by William Coolidge Lane, librarian of Harvard University, and Nina E. Browne, secretary of the Association's Publishing Board. In the compilation many librarians and others have co-operated. The index is intended more especially for use in libraries, publishing houses, and newspaper offices. It confines itself to portraits in books, periodicals, and published collections, the indexing of current periodicals extending in most cases to the end of 1904. Comprehended in the index are some one hundred and twenty thousand portraits of forty thousand persons contained in six thousand volumes. In general, genealogical works and local histories are not indexed. With few exceptions, all the portraits in any work indexed are included.

*Ancient Sinope*, by David M. Robinson, Ph.D., Associate in Classical Archaeology in the Johns Hopkins University, is a reprint (Baltimore, Johns Hopkins Press, 1906, pp. 105) of articles in the *American Journal of Philology* and the *American Journal of Archaeology*. The work nevertheless forms a unit. It is based on Dr. Robinson's studies at the American School at Athens in 1902 and a visit by him to Sinope in 1903. The author discusses in turn the site, commerce, foundation, history, civilization, and cults of the city. Sinope was probably of Assyrian origin. Its name antedates the Greek settlement, and the Assyrian element continued in force down to the fourth century. By Greeks the city was twice colonized, from Miletos before 756 and again, after the Cimmerian invasion, from Attica about 630. The making of Sinope with its harbor, the best on the southern shore of the Pontus. The importance of the city was such that it was a point for reckoning distances and elucidating geographic details. Before the building of the Roman roads, Sinope was an important port of Eastern trade; and its commerce with the northern shore of the Euxine Dr.

Robinson believes to have been underrated. Sinope's golden age was from 444 to the peace of Antalcidas, which left the Euxine Greeks at the mercy of Persia. In 370 there was a strong Greek element in the city but a Persian political preponderance. The loyalty of the city to Darius was not resented by Alexander the Great. The citizens were, as usual in frontier communities, rough and ready and fearless. The concluding section of the volume, forty pages, deals with inscriptions from Sinope.

*Die römische Timokratie.* Von Dr. Francis Smith. (Berlin, Georg Nauck, 1906, pp. 161.) This dissertation combats the traditional view that Servius, the next to the last of the Roman kings, established a timocratic division of Roman citizens in five classes. Against this tradition and in sharp contradiction to it, Dr. Smith sets the point that there existed at Rome as late as the second century B. C. a distinction between *classis* and *infra classem*; and the timocratic classification he places comparatively late in Roman history, in the time of Cato and the years following the second Punic War. The general character of the Servian reform Dr. Smith believes to have been military, not political; and in military affairs, classes played a rôle, if at all, only at the levy of the army, not in its organization. To the question when the class principle found entrance into the *comitatus maximus*, Dr. Smith replies that the word *classis* is undoubtedly of military origin, denoting, when used in distinction from *infra classem*, probably an élite body of troops; and the army having political functions, the term *classis* would acquire a political significance. This political significance is acquired before the relation of the term to the five timocratic grades fixed itself in the public mind. Indeed it was necessary for the old distinction of *classis* and *infra classem* to fall into desuetude before a timocratic classification was possible at all; and the Servian *Commentaries* are believed by Dr. Smith to be a late forgery designed to popularize the timocratic classification by casting over it a false halo of antiquity.

The Clarendon Press has issued, in its Tudor and Stuart Library, the *Defence of the Realme* by Sir Henry Knyvett, 1596, with an introduction by Charles Hughes (London and New York, Henry Frowde, 1906, pp. xxxvi, 75). Sir Henry Knyvett, of Charlton near Malmesbury in Wiltshire, sprang from a noble family of Norfolk. He was in favor with Queen Elizabeth, to whom this treatise is addressed. In the early days of her reign Knyvett was wounded at the siege of Leith, and at the time of the Spanish Armada he was active, as a deputy lieutenant for Wiltshire, in the military preparations in the south of England. Knyvett was prompted to write this tract by the capture of Calais from the French by the Spaniards on April 17, 1596, and the consequent fear in England of a Spanish invasion. The tract was written in haste, in fact Knyvett completed it by the end of

April. With respect to the danger of invasion, England's situation then was essentially the same as now; and Knyvett's plan of defense was also a favorite of to-day—a general military training of the citizens. On the technical side Knyvett's treatise is at its weakest. It advocates the use of the antiquated longbow. Knyvett died in 1598, two years after writing this tract, which is printed now for the first time. The manuscript is in the Chetham Library, Manchester.

Another issue of the same series by the Clarendon Press is a reprint of Pepys's *Memoires of the Royal Navy, 1679-1688* (London and New York, Henry Frowde, 1906, pp. xviii, 143). A serviceable introduction is prefixed by the editor, J. R. Tanner, Fellow of Magdalene College, Cambridge. Pepys, who wrote his *Diary* between his twenty-sixth and thirty-sixth years, lived to the age of seventy and was long a valued official in the Admiralty. In 1679 he was driven from office by the Popish Plot. He was recalled by the king in 1684. In the interval the office of Lord High Admiral was in commission, with ill results to the navy; and Pepys, as Secretary of the Admiralty, was intimately connected with, and even guided, the subsequent naval reform. These *Memoires* were published originally by Pepys in June, 1690. They are a defense of his own naval administration prior to 1688, and a criticism of that of his opponents. The treatise contains many details concerning the navy at this period. By Pepys it was intended as a forerunner of his projected *Navalia*, a general history of the British navy which he never published nor completed.

*Journals of the Honorable William Hervey.* In North America and Europe from 1755 to 1814. With Order Books at Montreal 1760-1763. With Memoir and Notes. *Suffolk Green Books*, No. XIV. (Paul and Mathew, Bury St. Edmunds, 1906, pp. lxxvi, 548.) Eleven volumes of the *Suffolk Green Books* have now been published, and volumes XI., XII., and XIII. are still in preparation. The volume containing the *Journals of William Hervey* is numbered XIV.; although there seems to be no special reason why the three still unpublished should precede it in the series. There is neither continuity of time nor similarity of subject in the fourteen volumes. All of them are records of Suffolk, or of Suffolk families, and three contain diaries of members of the Hervey family. Nine are made up of registers, annals, and tombstones of Suffolk townships, and of subsidy and tax returns, while number XIII., which has yet to appear, contains the records of the Bury Grammar School from Edward VI. to Edward VII. The whole series therefore contains merely raw material of history, and this is especially true of the *Journals of William Hervey*. These journals were contained in fifty-eight note-books, dating from 1755 to 1814, which are in the possession of Lord Bristol as head of the Hervey family. Two years (1764 and 1765) of these sixty years are not represented in the diaries; and the first two volumes are of doubt-

ful authorship—the editor is convinced that they were not written by William Hervey, but came into his possession in 1757 during the first year of his campaigning in the French War in America. The other fifty-six diaries are undoubtedly the work of William Hervey, and the editor has culled from them the long series of extracts which fill almost 500 pages of his book. The value of the American diaries and order-books—from 1760 to 1763 order-books take the place of diaries—lies in the evidently truthful and sincere account of an officer who took part in the campaigns of the Seven Years' War, and who sets down impartially particulars as to regiments participating in the campaigns, the character of the country traversed, the conduct of French and Indians during the fighting, and the discipline meted out to deserters and disobedient soldiers. No new light is thrown on the general conduct of the campaigns against the French, either in the United States or in Canada; but the historian can learn from the diaries much of the daily difficulties of the marches; of the methods adopted to guard against surprises, and to convey ammunition and stores. After 1766, the diaries cover only peaceful journeyings on the continent of Europe and in the British Isles. William Hervey's observations throw some light on social and industrial conditions from 1766 to 1814, but it will take much winnowing to find the grain among the chaff. The editor has supplied an excellent subject-index—an index that is a model of its kind; and the portraits, illustrations, and maps add considerably to the value of the work.

A. G. P.

*Gouverneur Morris. Un Témoin Américain de la Révolution Française.* Par A. Esmein, Membre de l'Institut. (Paris, Hachette et Cie., 1906, pp. 386.) The *point de départ* of this book was evidently a remark of Taine to the effect that four contemporary observers comprehended from the beginning the character and significance of the French Revolution, Rivarol, Malouet, Gouverneur Morris, and Mallet du Pan, and that the greatest of these was Mallet. To Mr. Esmein, on the other hand, it seems that most of the merits ascribed by Taine to Mallet may be claimed for Morris: long residence in France, important connections, abundant information, good judgment, and thorough familiarity with the game of politics. Therefore he has undertaken to compose a history of the French Revolution largely from the writings of this vivid American. He had pieced together the most important descriptions, characterizations, and judgments of Morris into a continuous narrative. His chief source has been the *Diary and Letters* edited by Anne Cary Morris. Some slight use is made of a few other memoirs, such as those of the remaining three of the Taine tetrad, Mallet, Malouet, and Rivarol. But in the main he rarely strays from the two thick volumes of Morris's emphatic impressions.

It may be said at once that Mr. Esmein has put his material together with skill, that its mosaic quality is excellent. But naturally a narrative

so constructed cannot be very full-bodied. The history of the French Revolution can never be written from the *Diary and Letters* of Gouverneur Morris, nor from the diary and letters of any other man. Morris's main interest lies in following the plots and intrigues, the vicissitudes of party warfare. Here his analysis is keen, his information considerable, his statement clear. This is what our author wisely sets forth. Mr. Esmein recognizes in Morris's writings, as in Taine's, where it is far less excusable, that there is no light thrown upon a whole side of the Revolution, and that, too, its most beneficent and permanent side, the varied, searching, wide-ranging reforms in the domain of civil and criminal and commercial law, which later passed largely into the codes, and which still inspire French jurisprudence. Moreover, as Mr. Esmein says, even in regard to constitutional legislation Morris had ideas which, though interesting, hardly harmonize with the French Revolution or even with the American Revolution.

Manifestly this book is not a work of research but rather of popularization. It can be of little value to English readers, who would prefer the original *Diary and Letters*. Whether it is useful to introduce Morris to French readers in this form rather than in a complete translation is a question that no American need attempt to answer.

At the basis of this book lies, of course, the assumption that Morris was an important contemporary witness of the Revolution. Taine to the contrary, the correctness of this assumption may be doubted. Morris was essentially a stern and unbending Tory, more royalist than the king, partizan, trenchant, self-confident, polypragmatic; a man who knew his France superficially and who knew little of the real causes of the Revolution; whose circle was narrow though animated; whose characterizations of prominent men, though always entertaining, were frequently sadly wanting in verisimilitude; whose prophecies were more numerous than inspired. Though his comments have value, they are far from justifying the extravagant estimate of the author of *The Origins of Modern France*.

CHARLES DOWNER HAZEN.

*Napoleon's Last Voyages.* Being the Diaries of Admiral Sir Thomas Ussher, R.N., K.C.B. (On Board the *Undaunted*), and John R. Glover, Secretary to Rear-admiral Cockburn (on Board the *Northumberland*). With twenty Illustrations. With Introduction and Notes by J. Holland Rose, Litt.D. (New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1906, pp. xxii, 247.) Of the two diaries forming this book, the first, that of Sir Thomas Ussher, was printed in London in 1840 and in Dublin in 1841. Mr. Unwin reprinted it in 1895. The second recital is fresher information. The author was secretary to Rear-admiral Sir George Cockburn, and the narrative has striking similarities to his diary, first published in Boston in 1883 and reprinted at London in 1888. The reason of its late appearance in the field of Napoleonic history is due to the fact that Mr. Glover, as was natural in the circumstances in which he was

at the time when he wrote it, expressly forbade its publication. But the lapse of time has undone this injunction, and in 1893 the Glover diary first saw the light in magazine form and two years later appeared between covers under the title *Napoleon's Last Voyages*. Practically, therefore, the only thing wholly new about the work before us is the introduction and the notes prepared by the editor. The introduction is a luminous sketch of the personality of Napoleon at St. Helena, in the course of which Mr. Rose emphatically reiterates his conviction that Napoleon actually intended to invade England in 1805. The notes are not abundant but are pithy and to the point. By what seems an excess of conscientious editorship Mr. Rose has translated back into what he surmises to have been Napoleon's actual words the language attributed to him by the diarists. It should be added that there are twenty illustrations, being reproductions of contemporary prints, eight of which at least are rare.

J. W. T.

By request of the French section of the Royal Society of Canada, Dr. N. E. Dionne, Librarian of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, has undertaken the preparation of a bibliography of publications relating to Quebec and New France. The completed work will be in four volumes, of which the first and second appeared in 1905 and 1906 (Quebec, printed for the author, pp. viii, 175; viii, 155, vi). The third and fourth may be expected in 1907 and 1908. These four volumes are an *Inventaire Chronologique*: the first, of those works in the French language which were published in the province of Quebec from the establishment of the first Canadian printing-press in 1764 to 1905; the second, of those works on Quebec and New France which were published without the province from 1534 to 1906; the third, of works published within the province in other than the French language from 1764 to 1906; and the fourth, of all atlases, charts, and maps bearing on New France and Quebec published in Canada and elsewhere from the discovery of the country to 1907. Of the two volumes now issued the first lists upward of three thousand works and contains a register of the periodical press of Quebec past and present, in number eight hundred, with dates of foundation and, if the journal be defunct, of its discontinuance. The second volume lists two thousand works, with frequent explanatory notes by the editor. Neither of the volumes professes to be exhaustive. In the first there are omitted, in particular, school-books, most devotional works, almanacs, regulations of religious, national, and benevolent associations, electoral pamphlets, and some official literature of minor importance.

*Early English and French Voyages, chiefly from Hakluyt, 1534-1608.* Edited by Henry S. Burrage, D.D. [*Original Narratives of Early American History*, edited by J. F. Jameson, Volume III.] (New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1906, pp. xxii, 451.) This work contains



the narratives of the voyages of Cartier, Hore, Hawkins, Drake, Gilbert, Barlowe, Lane, White, Brereton, Pring, Waymouth, and an anonymous narrative entitled "A Relation of a voyage to Sagadahoc, 1607-1608." While the majority of these narratives have been known to students in old Hakluyt and the reproductions in various society publications, the general reader, although well acquainted with the deeds of the above-named adventurers, has only read, as a rule, extracts or abridgments. The ponderous volumes compiled by Hakluyt, Purchas, and others in olden times, combined with old spelling and quaint letters, have been obstacles which have frequently discouraged the general reader. This publication edited by Dr. Burrage is one which meets a long-felt want. The reader has sufficient information about the narrators, both historical and bibliographical, to whet his appetite and increase his interest. The index is copious and the general get-up of the volume is pleasing. The events recorded are indispensable to one wishing to form a correct idea of the early expansion of the New World. Ralph Lane's account of the first expedition sent out by Walter Raleigh to Virginia, in 1585-1586, is just now of timely interest. This expedition landed the first colony in Virginia, under the charge of Lane. One hundred and seven remained with Lane, from August 17, 1585, to June 18, 1586. As the first description of the people and the country it is not only of great importance but also of much historical consequence.

The only map published in this work is the one entitled "Map of Virginia, *i. e.*, the Region of the Raleigh Colonies, made by John White in 1585 or 1586." This map was not originally published in the early edition of Hakluyt, but is reproduced from a manuscript map in the British Museum for the new twelve-volume edition recently published. The map was first known to this country in an article by Dr. Edward Eggleston, in the *Century* for November, 1882, pages 61-83, entitled "The Beginning of a Nation", accompanied by the "Map of southern part of Atlantic coast of North America."

The map, however, which should have accompanied this work is the one spoken of rather indefinitely in note 2 to page 248, as the De Bry map. As this so-called De Bry map, also by John White or With, who accompanied the first Raleigh expedition, is considered the first map and bears the name of Virginia, there is every reason to suppose that it should have been published instead of the other. The only known copy of this map is found in the work published by De Bry entitled *The True Pictures and Fashions of the People in that Part of America now called Virginia*, published in four versions in 1590. This map will be of especial interest in the coming Jamestown exhibit as the first map of Virginia.

P. LEE PHILLIPS.

*The Connecticut River and the Valley of the Connecticut.* By Edwin M. Bacon. (New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1906, pp. xx, 487.) This is an account, intended for the general reader, of the history, navi-

gation, and topography of the Connecticut River. Its historical section comprises three hundred pages. It begins with the arrival of the Dutch at the mouth of the river in 1614, and ends with the collapse of the Eastern and Western Unions in 1782. More attention than usual is paid to the discovery and early settlement of the lower valley by the Dutch. Made plain also are the parts played by the Pilgrims and Puritans in the English occupation of the region. With the river as a thread there then follow the events which made up an important part of the history of New England during a century—the Pequot War, King Philip's War, the French and Indian Wars, the New Hampshire grants, and the attempt at founding a separate state, New Connecticut, in the upper valley. The familiar story is well told and gives the lie afresh to the complaint that picturesque America is lacking in historical associations.

With a wealth of local histories to draw from, Judd, Sheldon, Thompson, Chase, Wells, and others, a very fair proportion has been observed until the subject of Dartmouth College is reached. There undue emphasis is placed upon local politics, while hardly any reference is made to the part which the inhabitants of the upper valley took in the Revolution. The constant fear under which they lived of invasion from Canada is not mentioned; the Westminster Massacre barely appears; and the panic caused by the threatened coming of Burgoyne has no place. By contrast, two chapters are devoted to the political ambitions of the professors of Dartmouth College, in the intricate question of allegiance to New Hampshire or Vermont, which long agitated the river towns of the upper valley.

The second part of the book treats of the navigation of the river from the days of canoes to the end of the steamboat period. We wish that a chapter had been added describing, as clearly as the several paths from Massachusetts to Connecticut are described in chapter III., the ferries and the devious ways by which the settlers' ox-carts travelled along the banks of the river. In part III. the author begins with Pittsburg and West Stewartstown in the extreme north, and makes his bow and pays his compliments, somewhat after the fashion of the county gazetteers, to each town and city on either bank until Saybrook and the Sound are reached. Yet it is one of the assets of the river that so many institutions of learning are situated on its banks, and that so many artists and men of letters should have made their homes beside it.

A few minor slips occur; *e. g.*, Sophia, not Maria, Smith founded Smith College. The book is well printed, and profusely and beautifully illustrated. It has an index, and in its table of contents a synopsis is given of each chapter.

KATE M. CONE.

*Groseilliers and Radisson, the First White Men in Minnesota, 1655-56, and 1659-60, and their Discovery of the Upper Mississippi River.* By Warren Upham, Secretary of the Minnesota Historical Society. (St.

Paul, Reprint from volume X. of the Society's *Publications*, 1905, pp. iv, 146.) When, in 1885, the Prince Society of Boston published the manuscripts of Peter Esprit Radisson—manuscripts that had been preserved by Samuel Pepys and afterward rescued from the wrapping-paper stocks of London tradesmen, finally to enrich the collections of Oxford University and the British Museum—that worthy organization could not have foreseen the apple of discord it was about to toss among the historians of the Old Northwest. Did Radisson and his companion Groseilliers actually discover the upper Mississippi seventeen years before Marquette and Joliet explored the great river? Were the two trader brothers-in-law from Three Rivers the first white men to sail the waters of Lake Superior? Did they also make an overland journey from the Great Lakes to Hudson Bay, thereby getting their first actual knowledge of the region where later they established the great trading company which persists to this day? These are a few of the many queries, on various sides of which scores of investigators have ranged themselves. Without professing to have said the last word on the subject, Mr. Warren Upham, secretary of the Minnesota Historical Society, has gathered a large amount of evidence to prove that Radisson and Groseilliers did actually come upon the Mississippi at Prairie Island, Minnesota, and that they were the first white men in the present state of Minnesota. Adopting the chronology carefully worked out by Henry Colin Campbell with the aid of the *Jesuit Relations* and the *Journal of the Jesuits*, Mr. Upham reaches the conclusion that the Frenchmen spent the time from April or May, 1655, to June, 1656, at Prairie Island, in the Mississippi, a few miles above Red Wing, without, however, being conscious that they had reached the great river. In his wanderings Radisson came upon the Illinois River, and from the Indians thereabouts he gained his knowledge of the Mississippi. The second journey to the West took place between 1658 and 1660. In neither journey did the Frenchmen reach either the Gulf of Mexico or Hudson Bay, as some writers have been led to believe. Because they themselves failed to discern the geographical importance of the great river they had come upon; and because, so far as possible, they concealed from their countrymen all knowledge of their travels, Radisson and Groseilliers are not entitled, according to Mr. Upham, to be ranked as the discoverers of the Upper Mississippi. It was Marquette and Joliet who literally *discovered* that river by making known to the world that they had found the great waters of which many had heard, and for which they were searching. This judgment has both common sense and historical research to commend it. At the same time it reduces Radisson and Groseilliers to their proper proportions; they were mere traders, who blundered upon the Mississippi without discovering it. Even the fact that they looked upon its waters has remained unknown for more than two centuries. There is a wealth of bibliographical and chronological information in Mr. Upham's paper, which adds to its value to students.

CHARLES MOORE.

*King Philip's War, . . . with Biographical and Topographical Notes.* By George W. Ellis and John E. Morris. (New York, The Grafton Press, 1906, pp. xiv, 326.) A history of King Philip's War which should be both readable and trustworthy has long been desired by students of early New England. The volume under review meets these requirements, being based upon careful research and written in clear narrative style. Of the two authors whose names appear on the title-page, Mr. Ellis has contributed the narrative with the references, and Mr. Morris has supplied the biographical foot-notes, the local descriptions, and the illustrations.

Mr. Ellis has used his sources with discrimination and impartiality. His attitude toward those clerical annalists who ascribed a failure in arms to supernatural causes, and who laboriously sought the Scriptures to find some text to excuse a merciless or criminal act, is refreshing and convincing. He rightly blames the English for their neglect in the earlier part of the war to take even the simplest precautions against surprise and ambushes, for the long-continued refusal on the part of the authorities to enlist the services of the "friendly" Indians, and for their participation in needless acts of cruelty and torture. The death of Canonchet, says the author (p. 205), "was as honorable to him as its infliction and the shameful mutilation of his body was disgraceful to his enemies. Something of his lofty and dignified character seems to have impressed itself upon the grudging minds of his foes, but it called up no corresponding chivalry of action." Yet in no way should it be understood that the author is a sentimental apologist for the Indian. His unwillingness to place dependence upon any but credited sources and his summary rejection of many of the romantic legends connected with the war evidence his attempt to treat his subject with true historical discrimination.

The volume is singularly free from errors or misquotations from authorities. It was not Williams (p. 26) who purchased the island of Rhode Island, and the author of the recent excellent little history of Rhode Island is not "Reichman" (p. 35). There is no adequate reason for placing the scene of Talcott's victory of July 2, 1676, at Natick, when contemporary evidence shows that it was at Nipsachuck. In its mechanical make-up the book reflects much credit upon the Grafton Press, who publish it as a part of the series edited by Dr. Henry R. Stiles.

CLARENCE S. BRIGHAM.

*Cadwallader Colden: a Representative Eighteenth Century Official.* By Alice Mapelsden Keys, Ph.D. (New York, Columbia University Press, The Macmillan Company, 1906, pp. xiv, 375.) Miss Keys's monograph is based primarily on the Colden Papers, two volumes of which have been printed by the New York Historical Society. She has also used the manuscript minutes of the Executive Council and the principal printed sources for the period covered. It does not appear,

however, that Miss Keys has gone very far afield for illustrative material such as might have been furnished by the Johnson Manuscripts, the newspapers, or the broadside collections. Colden has been presented to us in four characters, or rather as one character playing four parts—savant, surveyor, politician, executive. Aside from the fact that it is difficult to separate the surveyor from the politician, this arrangement does little violence to chronology, and is on the whole probably the best possible one. The style is a bit loose, the manner a bit casual; one is perhaps somewhat at sea in the mass of facts, unrelieved for the most part by any very suggestive generalization. Whatever the “general reader” may think, the specialist will nevertheless be grateful for much new light on the web of intrigue which enmeshed the colonial governors from Burnet to Clinton. And meantime three points of more general interest emerge from the detailed narrative: the extent to which personal and family rivalries dominated New York provincial politics; the incredible neglect of the English government to support its officials in their efforts to check the encroachments of the assembly on executive functions; the uselessness of the well-meaning doctrinaire in practical administration. Miss Keys has appreciated Colden perfectly: “With all his interests, all his learning, all his real worth, he had learned no lesson from experience” (p. 258). The least valuable part of the work is that which deals with the period after 1765. The author has apparently missed the striking significance of Colden’s brief day of popularity after the death of Moore. The meaning of the elections of 1768 and 1769 is not correctly appreciated. Statements with respect to the election of the Committee of Fifty-One and the election of the delegates to the First Continental Congress are misleading (p. 355). An unfortunate blunder of the publishers has resulted in a systematic misplacement of the pages from 352 to 369. The citation of authorities is not so full as could be wished, and there is no critical bibliography.

CARL BECKER.

*The Writings of James Madison.* Edited by Gaillard Hunt. Vol. VI., 1790–1802. (New York, G. P. Putnam’s Sons, 1906, pp. xvii, 464.) There is little that is new in this sixth volume. About half of it consists of Madison’s speeches in the First Congress, for which the text in the *Annals* seems to be taken as sufficiently ample and authoritative, his various contributions to Freneau’s *National Gazette*, “Helvidius”, his speech on the Jay treaty, and his Virginia report of 1799–1800. The rest is correspondence, embracing a dozen or so of family letters not printed in the former or Congressional edition, but of small importance, dealing largely with the errands which a son or brother visiting Philadelphia would inevitably do for a country family or neighborhood in Virginia. There are also a few other new letters, and from Madison’s assumption of the secretaryship of state in May, 1801, an important series of instructions to the American representatives in England, France

and Spain. The foot-notes, though not numerous, are almost uniformly good. That on p. 411 seems open to criticism. Madison says, speaking of Adams in a letter to Jefferson, January 10, 1801, "The follies of his administration, the oblique stroke at his Predecessor in the letter to Coxe, and the crooked character of that to T. Pinkney, are working powerfully against him." Under the name of "T. Pinkney" Mr. Hunt says, in a foot-note, "Pickering is meant". It seems much more natural to suppose no error, but to infer that the reference is to Adams's conciliatory letter of October 27, 1800, to Thomas Pinckney of South Carolina, called out by the publication of his unfortunate letter of May, 1792, to Tench Coxe, and by Pinckney's request for an explanation.

It is not easy to reconcile one's self to the mode of arrangement which the editor has followed in the case of letters contemporary with the public papers printed. The principle has been to give the latter the first place, at the top of the pages, and to "run in" the letters below, in smaller type, though elsewhere letters have a larger type than documents. Letters, documents, foot-notes, and even foot-notes to foot-notes, run across from page to page in such a manner that we sometimes have on the same page four strata of typography. Thus on pp. 43-123, beneath the newspaper contributions, we have twenty-seven letters, forty-seven foot-notes to the text and foot-notes to foot-notes, and a group of documents, the most interesting of all, relative to Washington's proposed farewell address of 1792. The effect is both ugly and confusing.

*Pubblica Dimostrazione di Simpatia per il Papa Pio IX. e per l'Italia arvenuta a New York, Lunedì 29 Novembre 1847, tratta dai Rendiconti inglesi di quell'anno, con Prefazione, Note, ed Appendici*, di H. Nelson Gay. (Roma, Roux e Viarengo; Boston, N. J. Bartlett and Company, 1907, pp. 94.) With this volume Mr. H. Nelson Gay begins what promises to be a useful series of publications on the more important phases of the *Relations between the United States and Italy, 1847-1871*. The book relates to a great mass-meeting held in New York in favor of Italian independence, the first gathering of this character convened outside Italy. The greater part of the volume is an Italian translation of the rare report of the *Proceedings*, prepared under the supervision of the committee of arrangements. The report, which includes letters and addresses from several of the most prominent citizens of the United States, welcoming as an extension of popular constitutional government the reforms instituted by the new Pope, constitutes one of the earliest and truest declarations of faith in a free and united Italy. No historian of either country mentions the meeting, yet it is important as a declaration of American public opinion and as marking the beginning of a quarter of a century of good relations between the United States and the constitutional states of Italy.

The volume contains a brief preface and appendixes including sketches based in part upon unpublished documents of the lives of the

two distinguished Italian exiles, Giuseppe Avezzana and Eleutario Felice Foresti, both highly honored in America.

*Causa Mandada Formar á D. Leonardo Márquez por Desobediencia é Insubordinación como General en Jefe del Primer Cuerpo del Ejército de Operaciones.* [Documentos Inéditos ó muy Raros para la Historia de México, publicados por Genaro García y Carlos Pereyra, Tomo VIII.] (Mexico, 1906, pp. viii, 288.) The alleged acts of disobedience and insubordination of General Márquez to which relates the series of documents published under this title—some of them given in full, and some merely calendared—were committed during the year 1859 in the course of the War of Reform in Mexico. The charges were based upon Márquez's failure, in several instances, to direct his movements or handle his troops as ordered by the Miramón government, and on the tone of his letters to the minister of war, which were characterized as breathing insubordination and even inciting rebellion.

The manuscript followed in printing this series of documents (except for the list in the appendix) is said to have belonged originally to J. F. Ramírez, then to J. M. Andrade, and finally to the nephew of the latter, V. de P. Andrade, from whom Señor García obtained it. To the documents contained in the manuscript Señor García has appended many others relating to Márquez and his operations in the latter part of 1859, several of them being taken from the *Diario Oficial del Supremo Gobierno de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos*. Some that would naturally belong to the record of the case are not given at all, *e. g.*, the "excepción declinatoria" of Márquez denying the jurisdiction of the council of war to which the military code assigned such cases. The argument of this "excepción" can be judged only by the summary of it given in the opinion of the assessor (p. 61).

The printing of this volume bears evidence of a certain degree of carelessness. Among the errors which must be charged to proof-reader and printer are "ofeció" for *ofreció* (p. 76, l. 3), "ui" for *ni* (p. 90, l. 18), "ey" for *ley* (p. 256, l. 14), and "conideradas" apparently for *considerada* (p. 244, ll. 3, 4). The italicized passage on page 118 ought to be precisely the same as the corresponding passage on page 48, since both are from the same original; but the change in position of a semicolon, transferring the word "después" from one clause to another, has made an essential variation in the meaning. This may be the fault of the manuscript used by the editor; but the few annotations he has made refer to just such points, and a foot-note dealing with this, if it be in fact due to the manuscript, might fairly have been expected.

While this series of "Documentos Inéditos ó muy Raros" hardly affords the same abundant proof of Señor García's ability and erudition as some other works of his, notably his *Carácter de la Conquista Española*, he is doing historical science in America a real service in the publication of the series, and his enterprise certainly deserves sympathy and support.

GEORGE P. GARRISON.

*Gettysburg and Lincoln: The Battle, the Cemetery, and the National Park.* By Henry Sweetser Burrage, Brevet Major, U. S. Vols. (New York and London, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1906, pp. xii, 224.) The title of this book gives a summary of its contents. Part I. contains a brief and well-written account of the battle of Gettysburg. Part II. is devoted to the movement for a national cemetery at Gettysburg, and to the consecration services of that cemetery. The most original and interesting parts of the book are the chapters in part II. which give a detailed discussion of Lincoln's address at Gettysburg. Major Burrage has collected all of the available information regarding the composition of this now famous address, and presents his account in an interesting manner. Part III. contains a history of the work of the Gettysburg Battle-field Memorial Association, and of the National Park Commission. The book is clearly written, and should be of much interest to those who have taken part in the preservation of our most famous battle-field.

*Documentary History of Reconstruction.* By Walter L. Fleming, Ph.D., Professor of History in West Virginia University. Volume I. (Cleveland, The Arthur H. Clark Company, 1906, pp. xix, 492.) The purpose of this volume, as the author tells us in his preface, is to make some of the sources relating to the political, military, social, religious, educational, and industrial history of the Reconstruction period more easily accessible to the student and the general reader. It is to the former class, however, that the book will be more valuable, for it is scarcely the kind of matter that will hold the attention of the general reader on account of its necessarily fragmentary nature. From such a collection, large as it is, it would be manifestly impossible for one to gain a definite idea of Reconstruction conditions, but from it may be gained quite a definite idea of Reconstruction sentiment. So far it will be valuable to the general reader. To the close student of the period it will, naturally, prove of far more interest and value. The selections are well made and are to a high degree illustrative of public sentiment at the time. It is in these respects and as a guide to the period of Reconstruction that the book is most valuable.

In this first volume the documents show a decided leaning to Radical sentiment and opinion. In his preface, Dr. Fleming states that the contrary will be the case in the second volume. In all there are 252 separate documents, of which the origin is as follows: 148 are accounts from Northern men; 62 are from ex-Confederates; 22 from Southern Unionists and Radicals; 12 from negroes; and 2 from foreigners. There are also 25 state laws and 17 Federal laws. Of the non-legal documents, 118 are from the Northern standpoint; 64 are from the Southern; and about 70 are indifferent or impartial.

The first chapter, entitled "The South after the War: Economic and Social Conditions", contains, among other things, much interesting matter relating to the period immediately succeeding the suspension



of hostilities, such as the treatment of the negroes, the destruction of property, the privations and suffering of both blacks and whites, and opinions as to what was necessary to restore the South to a condition of loyalty and prosperity. The second chapter, "Plans, Theories, and Problems of Reconstruction", gives clear contrasts of the views held on the subject by Lincoln, Johnson, and Congress, with other documents illustrating the views of Sumner, Stevens, prominent Southerners of different parties, and of Abolitionists. Chapter III. deals with Presidential restoration. The next two chapters are devoted exclusively to the freedman, chapter IV. illustrating the discussion of the race and labor problems and the attempts to settle them by the so-called "Black Codes", and chapter V. being composed of matter—and very interesting and valuable matter too—relating to the Freedmen's Bureau and the Freedmen's Bank. The sixth and last chapter deals with Congressional Reconstruction. Each chapter has an introduction by the author with references to the various documents. There is also a bibliography to each chapter. The work has the limitations which are inseparable from all source-books of limited size, but it also has what many source-books have not, namely, interest. It can scarcely be called with accuracy a history, even though a documentary one, of Reconstruction, but it is a valuable contribution to the literature of the subject.

J. G. DE ROULHAC HAMILTON.

*A Frontier Town and Other Essays.* By Henry Cabot Lodge. (New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1906, pp. 274.) Senator Lodge has collected into this volume a number of essays and addresses, most of which have appeared in print before. The essays may be roughly grouped as biographical, political, and historical. Of the biographical essays the one of most interest is that which is devoted to the late Senator Hoar. Although delivered as a memorial address before the Massachusetts legislature, it is not a simple eulogy of its subject, but a careful summary and characterization of the public services of the late Senator from Massachusetts. Of the political essays that upon "The Senate of the United States" is the most important. Senator Lodge is naturally not one who believes that the Senate has gained more than its rightful share in the government of our country, although, as he says, "the Senate is to-day the most powerful single chamber in any legislative body in the world" (p. 83); he contends that its great power is a direct result of the wise provisions inserted into the Constitution by its framers in 1787.

The essay upon "History" is the most interesting and stimulating of the historical essays. Senator Lodge expresses a somewhat prevalent feeling that scientific history has lost its literary character, and has become uninteresting and dull. History as a science has been developed at a serious loss to history as literature, and while the author recognizes the very great service of scientific standards in historical studies, he disapproves of the too judicial attitude and strongly dissents

from Professor Bury's statement that "history is not a branch of literature." Like many others, Senator Lodge would find the true purpose of history to be that of discovering a theory of human development, of laying down principles which shall explain past events and forecast the future. While advocating a philosophy of history, he admits that no one theory will explain everything, and points to the failure of such philosophies as have been developed in the past. The scientific historian of the present will hardly agree with the conclusion expressed in the following sentences: "A new period, bringing with it forces and conditions hitherto unknown, confronts modern history. Unless she can solve the problem it presents, unless she can bring forth a theory of the universe and of life which shall take up the past and from it read the riddle of the present and draw aside the veil of the future, then history in its highest sense has failed" (p. 127).

All of the essays are written in Senator Lodge's agreeable manner; he, at least, has preserved a literary finish in these essays upon historical and allied subjects. It is often refreshing to find such a book, which does not pretend to add to the store of human knowledge, but presents old views and known facts in a pleasing and attractive form.

#### TEXT-BOOKS

*Outlines of Nineteenth Century History*, by Philip Van Ness Myers (Boston, Ginn and Company, 1906, pp. v, 138), is a reprint of the chapters of the same author's *Mediaeval and Modern History*, which cover the nineteenth century after 1815. The opportunity has been taken to revise the text with respect to the Russo-Japanese war. In a note on page 4 reference is made to the recent separation of Norway and Sweden, but with an unfortunate typographical error which places the dissolution of the union as occurring in 1805. In this separate form the book will be useful as a brief introductory work upon the history of the nineteenth century. It would have been better, however, to include the chapters upon the Napoleonic era; the elementary student would be somewhat embarrassed if introduced without preparation to the complex problems presented at the Congress of Vienna.